

# MONTANA COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT SYSTEM (MONTCAS, PHASE 2)

## CRT SPRING 2007 GRADE 3

### RELEASED ITEMS



A STUDENT NAME																			
LAST NAME										FIRST NAME									
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
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STUDENT NAME:
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B SCHOOL CODE(Sc)			
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FORM 1

C LOCAL STUDENT IDENTIFICATION (Optional)									
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E BIRTH DATE					
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STUDENT ID LABEL

Complete page 1 only if there is no bar code label for the student.





## General Directions

This test contains six sessions: three in reading and three in mathematics. The sessions are made up of multiple-choice questions and questions for which you must show your work or write out your answers. Write your answers to all of the questions in this test booklet. For the reading parts of the test, read each selection before answering the questions.

For each multiple-choice question, choose the BEST answer. Fill in the bubble next to your answer choice for that question.

Some questions ask you to write out your answers. Write your answers to these questions in the boxes right below each question. Your answers must fit in the boxes. Be sure to answer ALL PARTS of each question. You can receive points for a partly correct answer, so try to answer every question. Show ALL of your work for the mathematics questions.

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the next page.**



# Reading

## Session 1

**This test session includes reading selections, multiple-choice questions, and a question for which you must write out your answer. After you read each selection, answer the questions about it in the spaces provided. You may NOT use a dictionary for this test.**

Students read a poem titled “The Sea Is Our Mother” and then answered questions that followed. Due to copyright restrictions, the poem cannot be released to the public over the Internet. For more information, see the copyright citation below.

“The Sea Is Our Mother” from *An Old Shell* by Tony Johnston. Published by Farrar, Straus & Giroux. Copyright © 1999 by Tony Johnston.

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the next page.**



Choose the BEST answer for each multiple-choice question. Fill in the bubbles next to your answer choices for questions 1 through 5.

1. The words “rocking, rocking” in this poem describe
  - ☐ A. the movements of the fish.
  - ☐ B. the way the ocean waves move.
  - ☐ C. how a mother holds a baby.
  - ☐ D. a boat that bounces on the sea.
2. The poet calls fish “bright as wisps of moon.” Which word is the OPPOSITE of the word bright as it is used here?
  - ☐ A. dark
  - ☐ B. silly
  - ☐ C. pale
  - ☐ D. unclear
3. Look at the picture. The “gifts” the poet writes about were
  - ☐ A. left by people on the shore.
  - ☐ B. tossed by people into the ocean.
  - ☐ C. left by the sea on the shore.
  - ☐ D. tossed by birds into the sea.
4. What is the MAIN purpose of this poem?
  - ☐ A. to teach a lesson about safety near the water
  - ☐ B. to make the reader think about the ocean
  - ☐ C. to make the reader laugh at an amusing story
  - ☐ D. to tell about a mother and her children
5. This poem would MOST LIKELY be found in a book about
  - ☐ A. the city.
  - ☐ B. the beach.
  - ☐ C. families.
  - ☐ D. animals.

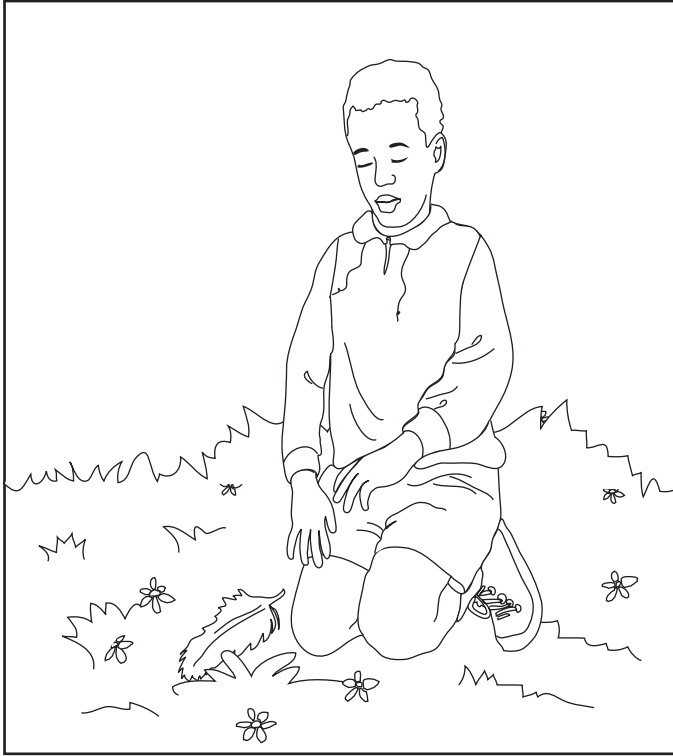
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A boy named Zachary wants to know what he can do with a feather. Read the story to find out what he does and then answer the questions that follow.

## Zachary's Feather

by Virginia S. Baldrige



One day when Zachary was visiting his grandpa and grandma, he found something on the grass.

“Look, Grandpa, a bird lost a pretty white feather,” he said.

“Might be from a chicken,” Grandpa said, “because it’s so big. Put it in your cap and you can be Yankee Doodle.”

But Zachary wasn’t listening. He was running back to the kitchen.

“Grandma, Grandma,” he called. “I need a glass of water!”

“Are you thirsty?” asked Grandma, getting a glass from the cupboard.

Zachary dragged the kitchen stool over to the sink and climbed up. “I can do it,” he said. He filled the glass with water.

“It’s not for me,” he told Grandma. He put the feather carefully into the glass of water and climbed down.

That night, after he had taken his bath and Grandma had read three stories to him, Zachary fell asleep. He dreamed that his feather sent down white tangled roots inside the glass, like the ivy his mother grew in water. From the top of the feather grew a beautiful feather vine, curling upward, branching out with soft downy tendrils, and stirring in the breeze from the open kitchen window.

In the morning, Zachary ran downstairs to see his feather vine. But the feather was sticking in the glass of water just as he left it.

After breakfast, Zachary took his feather outside and planted it in the flower garden.

That night he closed his eyes and dreamed of a tall, straight feather tree, with many branches spreading out to shade the lawn, each branch covered with fluffy feather leaves, shining in the sunlight and swaying in the breeze.

After two days the feather was still the same, only dirtier. Zachary washed and dried the feather. “I want to use my feather for something,” he said fiercely.

“You could stick it in your baseball cap,” Grandma said. Zachary shook his head. All morning, Zachary carried his feather around, thinking and thinking.

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the next page.



When he got up from his nap that afternoon, it was raining. “How would you like to paint some pictures?” Grandma asked, spreading newspapers over the kitchen table and getting some small jars of red, blue, and yellow paint.

“Oh, Grandma, oh, Grandma! Not a picture, no, not a picture!” Zachary exclaimed. “But I know how to use my feather!”

So Zachary sat at the table and, with some help from his grandma, he used his feather. He dipped it into the red paint and made a letter for his parents.

**Dear Mommy and Daddy**  
**I found a feather. It writes.**  
**Love, Zachary**

**Choose the BEST answer for each multiple-choice question. Fill in the bubbles next to your answer choices for questions 6 through 10.**

6. Grandpa says Zachary can put the feather in his cap and be “Yankee Doodle.” “Yankee Doodle” is MOST LIKELY

☐ A. an ivy plant.

☐ B. a chicken.

☐ C. a feather tree.

☐ D. a person.

7. Paragraph 9 states that Zachary dreamed about a feather vine “stirring in the breeze from the open kitchen window.” In this sentence, the word stirring means

☐ A. growing.

☐ B. mixing.

☐ C. talking.

☐ D. moving.

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the next page.**



8. What does Zachary learn after doing different things to his feather?

- ☐ A. A feather cannot grow.
- ☐ B. A feather can look like ivy.
- ☐ C. A feather can look like a tree.
- ☐ D. A feather cannot get dirty.

9. How does Zachary MOST LIKELY feel at the end of the story?

- ☐ A. silly
- ☐ B. angry
- ☐ C. pleased
- ☐ D. lonely

10. This story is MAINLY about

- ☐ A. why Zachary dreams about his feather.
- ☐ B. what Zachary does with his feather.
- ☐ C. how Zachary finds his feather.
- ☐ D. what Zachary's grandparents think of his feather.

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the next page.**





Read this passage to find out what it would have been like to live with the Northwest Indians. Then answer the questions that follow.

## ... If You Lived with the Indians of the Northwest Coast

by Anne Kamma

### Introduction

The Indians who lived along the Northwest Coast were quite different from other Indians of North America. If you look at the map, you can see why this was so. A long range of mountains cuts off the coast from the rest of the land. These mountains are so high and so wild, there was almost no place to get across them. So it was very hard for the coastal Indians to get together and share their ideas with Indians living farther east.

2 But all the coastal Indians were very much alike, even when they lived hundreds of miles apart. That is because they traveled up and down their great “highway,” the Pacific Ocean, to visit and trade with one another.

The ocean and the forests gave the people more than they needed. That is why they were the richest of all the Indians living in North America.

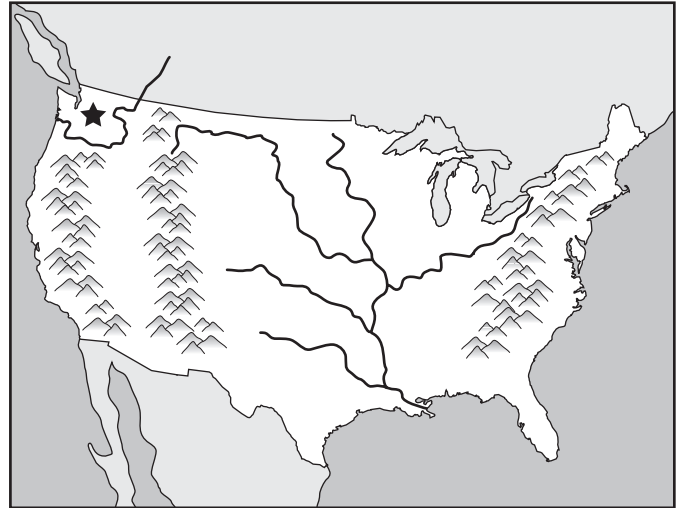
This passage takes you back hundreds of years to a time before the white settlers arrived. It tells you what it was like to grow up with the Northwest Indians in a village by the sea.

### What did girls have to learn?

You’d learn how to handle a canoe. That’s how everyone got around, because there weren’t any roads. The women of the Northwest Coast were great canoeists. And, of course, you’d learn how to swim.

Mostly you learned to take care of the home, like your mother did. In the summer, women and girls dried and smoked huge

### Where the Northwest Indians Lived



★ = Northwest Indians

quantities of fish and made all the fish oil. They also went on canoe trips to gather berries and shellfish.

Baskets had to be woven so tightly that they could be used for carrying water—you’d learn how to do that, too.

8 Women wove all the blankets and the cedar bark clothing. A special Chilkat blanket took a woman six months to make, and when it was finished, her father or husband paid her for weaving it. She wouldn’t be paid in money, though, because the coastal Indians didn’t have money like we do today. Instead, she’d be given something valuable, like a fur robe or shell jewelry.

### What did boys have to learn?

All boys learned to be fishermen like their fathers. The Northwest Coast Indians were some of the world’s greatest fishermen.

Please go on to  
the next page.



Boys also learned how to cut down a giant cedar tree by setting a small fire at the base of the tree and then chipping away at the burned part. And they learned how to carve masks and make bowls and cooking boxes out of wood.

11 You'd have to learn how to paddle a sixty-foot canoe through storms and ocean currents, too, so that one day you could go on trading expeditions and war raids.

But you might also have a special talent that you got on your spirit quest. Then your family would find a teacher to help you develop your talent. If your talent was seal hunting, for example, your family would find an expert harpooner. He would teach you how to throw the harpoon. Then one day, after years of hard training, you would finally go on your first seal hunt.

### **Why was the cedar tree important?**

The cedar tree was very important to the coastal Indians—almost as important as the salmon. The Indians could make things from cedar that they couldn't make from other kinds of wood that they found in their forests.

The coastal Indians didn't have any saws. But they didn't need them, because cedarwood has a smooth grain, unlike oak or maple. By hammering wooden wedges into the tree trunks, the Indians could split off long, even

strips to make boards. All their houses were made of these cedar boards.

And the houses lasted a long time because cedarwood has special oils that keep it from rotting, even when it gets wet. That made cedarwood perfect for houses in a rainy place like the Northwest Coast, and perfect for canoes and cooking boxes as well.

Coastal Indians were great wood-carvers, and the soft cedarwood was easy to carve. They used the wood to make their wonderful masks and totem poles.

The bark of the cedar tree was special, too. When strips of inner bark were pounded with a bark beater, the bark turned into soft, long fibers that could be used for making clothing. Strips of cedar bark were used for baskets, hats, and mats to sit on. Even the long, thin roots found near the surface were pulled out and woven into strong, waterproof baskets.



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the next page.**



Choose the **BEST** answer for each multiple-choice question. Fill in the bubbles next to your answer choices for questions 11 through 21.

11. The Northwest Indians did NOT journey east because
- ☐ A. they liked to stay near their homes.
  - ☐ B. there were big mountains in the way.
  - ☐ C. their canoes were not strong enough.
  - ☐ D. the weather was too cold in the east.
12. In paragraph 2, why did the author MOST LIKELY put quotation marks (“ ”) around the word “highway”?
- ☐ A. to show that the author said the word “highway”
  - ☐ B. to show that the highway is really an ocean
  - ☐ C. to show that the highway looks like a road
  - ☐ D. to show that the Indians had never seen a highway
13. The MAIN reason baskets were tightly woven was because the baskets were used to carry
- ☐ A. berries.
  - ☐ B. shellfish.
  - ☐ C. water.
  - ☐ D. jewelry.
14. Why were the Chilkat blankets special?
- ☐ A. They took a long time to make.
  - ☐ B. They were made out of beads.
  - ☐ C. They were made out of fur.
  - ☐ D. They could be made very quickly.
15. Paragraph 8 says, “She’d be given something valuable, like a fur robe or shell jewelry.” Which word means the OPPOSITE of valuable?
- ☐ A. careless
  - ☐ B. thoughtless
  - ☐ C. harmless
  - ☐ D. useless
16. Why did the Northwest Indian boys set small fires at the bases of trees?
- ☐ A. to make wood soft for carving
  - ☐ B. to warm their hands
  - ☐ C. to make the trees easier to cut down
  - ☐ D. to cook their food

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the next page.



17. In paragraph 11, the author wrote about Northwest Indian men going on trading expeditions. The word expeditions means

- ☐ A. trips.
- ☐ B. parties.
- ☐ C. games.
- ☐ D. trails.

18. Why did the Northwest Indians make their houses out of cedarwood?

- ☐ A. Cedarwood does not get wet.
- ☐ B. Cedarwood lasts a long time.
- ☐ C. Cedarwood has a rough grain.
- ☐ D. Cedarwood is hard to burn.

19. In the last paragraph, what does the word bark mean?

- ☐ A. the noise dogs make
- ☐ B. the outer part of a tree
- ☐ C. a loud sound
- ☐ D. a part of a boat

20. What is the MAIN purpose of this passage?

- ☐ A. to show the reader how Northwest Indians became great canoeists and fishermen
- ☐ B. to entertain the reader with funny stories about the Northwest Indians
- ☐ C. to teach the reader how Northwest Indians learned to throw a harpoon
- ☐ D. to inform the reader about the lives of Northwest Indians hundreds of years ago

21. What type of passage is this?

- ☐ A. poetry
- ☐ B. fiction
- ☐ C. nonfiction
- ☐ D. fairy tale

Please go on to  
the next page.





22. The passage tells what life was like for the Northwest Indian girls and boys hundreds of years ago.

- Explain TWO ways the lives of the girls were different from the lives of the boys.
- Explain TWO ways the lives of the girls were the same as the lives of the boys.

Use information from the passage to support your answer.

22.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal red ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins or other markings on the paper.

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# Reading

## Session 2

**This test session includes reading selections and multiple-choice questions. After you read each selection, answer the questions about it in the spaces provided. You may NOT use a dictionary for this test.**

Students read two poems and then answered questions that followed. Due to copyright restrictions, the poems cannot be released to the public over the Internet. For more information, see the copyright citations below.

“Snowflake” from *Earth Verses* and *Water Rhymes* by J. Patrick Lewis. Published by Atheneum Books for Young Readers. Copyright © 1991 by J. Patrick Lewis.

“In March” from *Pieces—A Year in Poems and Quilts* by Anna Grossnickle Hines. Published by Greenwillow Books. Copyright © 2001 by Anna Grossnickle Hines.

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the next page.**



Choose the BEST answer for each multiple-choice question. Fill in the bubbles next to your answer choices for questions 23 through 27.

23. At the beginning of “Snowflake,” where is the snowflake?

- ☐ A. high in the sky
- ☐ B. on a rooftop
- ☐ C. near the ground
- ☐ D. on a button

24. In “Snowflake,” the poet writes, “Tiny white button dizzied down.” What does this MOST LIKELY mean?

- ☐ A. A button fell off the poet’s coat.
- ☐ B. A cloud almost touched the ground.
- ☐ C. A snowflake touched the poet’s button.
- ☐ D. A snowflake fell toward the ground.

25. At the end of “Snowflake,” what is the person in the poem doing?

- ☐ A. licking a snowball
- ☐ B. catching snow on his tongue
- ☐ C. looking at the clouds
- ☐ D. talking to the snowflake

26. Where does “In March” take place?

- ☐ A. near an icy pond
- ☐ B. on a snowy hillside
- ☐ C. beside a creek
- ☐ D. in a muddy parking lot

27. “In March” is MAINLY about

- ☐ A. snow falling.
- ☐ B. wearing boots.
- ☐ C. the end of winter.
- ☐ D. playing in the snow.

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the next page.



Worms are our friends. Read this article about earthworms and then answer the questions that follow.

## Treat Earthworms with Respect

by Avery Hart and Paul Mantell

At this very moment, trillions of earthworms are out there, making our gardens healthy and green.

If you dig in dark soil, chances are you will soon come across an earthworm. Say hello and treat it with respect! People need earthworms, ever pushing through the soil, chomping as they go. The stuff their bodies get rid of as waste, called castings, is a valuable food for plant roots. It may not sound like an exciting life to us, but for a worm, the biggest thrill on earth is creating *compost*!\*

\*compost: soil made from yard and vegetable waste

### KEEP PET WORMS IN AN INDOOR COMPOST BIN

Some earth-friendly people keep worms under the sink or in a closet. These slinky pets are quiet and out of the way as they chomp kitchen garbage to make you free plant food.

The bin does not smell, and the worms will not want to escape. Here's how to make a comfy home for earthworms:

#### YOU'LL NEED:

A container with a lid, or a covered box at least 10" (24 cm) deep

Shredded newspapers (bedding for the worms)

Soil to start the bin

Bunch of earthworms

Steady supply of moist kitchen scraps

Put about three inches . . . of shredded newspaper on the bottom of the box, and fill the box halfway up with soil, leaving room for air. Toss in the worms and say, "Bye," because the moment they hit the soil, the worms will dig in.

Mix in the fruit and vegetable scraps with dirt. Every day or so, mix in a clump of food scraps. Cover with dirt. Keep an old chopstick in the bin to give the compost a stir every now and then.

Every few weeks, take out the fresh compost for your houseplants, and add new bedding for those hard-working worms. They deserve it for all the good they do!



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the next page.





Choose the BEST answer for each multiple-choice question. Fill in the bubbles next to your answer choices for questions 28 through 32.

28. The first two paragraphs in this article MOSTLY explain

- ☐ A. where to find earthworms.
- ☐ B. how to dig up earthworms.
- ☐ C. why earthworms are useful.
- ☐ D. how earthworms make castings.

29. If you were to make the compost bin described in this article, where might be the BEST place to keep it?

- ☐ A. in a cabinet
- ☐ B. outside in the sun
- ☐ C. in a refrigerator
- ☐ D. out in the open

30. Which item will you need to make the indoor compost bin described in this article?

- ☐ A. a kitchen sink
- ☐ B. food garbage
- ☐ C. dark paper
- ☐ D. a magnifying glass

31. The author suggests that you say “Bye” when you drop the worms into the bin because the worms

- ☐ A. will die soon.
- ☐ B. could try to escape.
- ☐ C. should never be bothered.
- ☐ D. will dig into the dirt.

32. What is the purpose of the chopstick?

- ☐ A. to cover the worms with dirt
- ☐ B. to lift the worms out of the soil
- ☐ C. to mix everything in the box together
- ☐ D. to smooth the soil so it stays flat

Please STOP. Do not go on to the next page. 

# Reading

## Session 3

**This test session includes reading selections, multiple-choice questions, and a question for which you must write out your answer. After you read each selection, answer the questions about it in the spaces provided. You may NOT use a dictionary for this test.**

*Read this article to learn about many different kinds of boats. Then answer the questions that follow.*

### Boats, Boats, Boats!

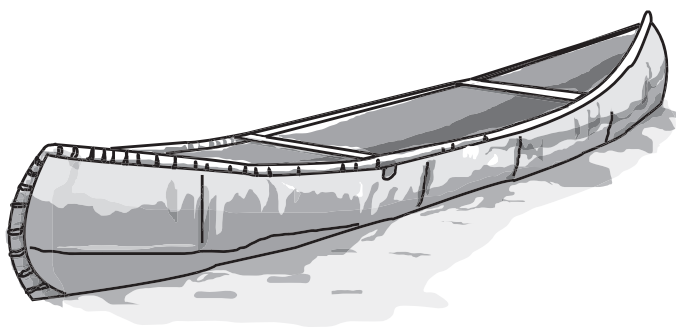
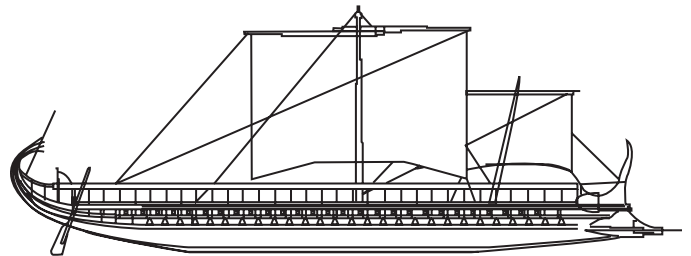
The world is a watery place. Almost three-fourths of the earth's surface is covered with water—rivers, streams, lakes, and oceans. Until people learned to build boats, all this water was a barrier. People might wade across a shallow stream or use a fallen log as a bridge, but they just couldn't cross rushing rivers, large lakes, or wide, wild oceans. They were stuck on land.

Thousands of years ago, people started building boats to help them explore the watery parts of the world. Boats let people find new hunting grounds and discover new lands. They carried people and goods farther than they'd ever gone before.

The earliest boats were probably logs that people sat on as they floated downstream. Later, people made these logs more useful and comfortable by burning and scraping away the insides to make dugout boats and canoes.

People experimented with different kinds of floating boats. They tied logs together to make rafts. They wove reeds and branches to make tidy little boats that are still used in many parts of the world today. They sewed animal skins together and filled them with air—like a float you might use in a swimming pool. They used paddles, poles, and oars to help steer, or to move upstream.

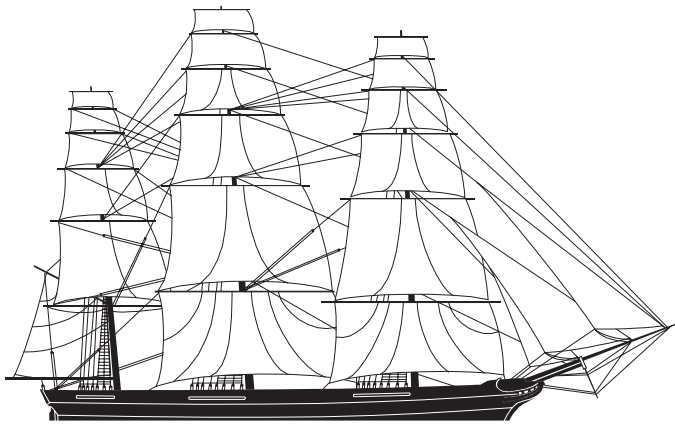
Boats like this Greek trireme were big and heavy and hard to steer. It took hundreds of rowers to move a boat like this.



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the next page.**



Soon people figured out how to use sails to catch the wind. Early sailboats might only have one or two sails. But more sails meant more power, and fast tall ships like this one could have dozens.



People still use sailboats today, for cruising and racing.

When steam engines were invented almost 250 years ago, boating became easier than ever. Ships with steam engines could sail long distances, even if there was no wind.

As engines got bigger and better, so did boats.

Over the years, boats have been used for fishing, for fighting, for carrying goods, for fun—even for living on. Boats have turned the world’s waterways into highways.

**Choose the BEST answer for each multiple-choice question. Fill in the bubbles next to your answer choices for questions 46 through 50.**

46. The first paragraph states, “Until people learned to build boats, all this water was a barrier.” In this sentence, a barrier is something that

- ☐ A. is used to do a job.
- ☐ B. can be found everywhere.
- ☐ C. stops something from moving forward.
- ☐ D. everyone must have.

47. The first boats were MOST LIKELY

- ☐ A. rafts.
- ☐ B. logs.
- ☐ C. dugouts.
- ☐ D. canoes.

**Please go on to  
the next page.**



48. Paddles, poles, and oars were needed to help make boats
- ☐ A. float for long periods of time.
  - ☐ B. go where people wanted them to.
  - ☐ C. carry more goods.
  - ☐ D. more comfortable to travel aboard.

49. Based on the article, why were steam engines better than sailboats?
- ☐ A. Steam engines were larger than sailboats.
  - ☐ B. Steam engines could travel without wind, unlike sailboats.
  - ☐ C. Steam engines had fewer sails than sailboats.
  - ☐ D. Steam engines could carry extra fuel, unlike sailboats.

50. To find out who invented steam engines, a person should look in
- ☐ A. an article in a newspaper.
  - ☐ B. a dictionary.
  - ☐ C. an encyclopedia.
  - ☐ D. a boating magazine.

**Please go on to  
the next page.**



Read this article to find out how quarters have changed. Then answer the questions that follow.

## Quarters Get a New Look

The change in your pocket is changing. At least, the quarter is. The 25-cent piece is getting a new look. The eagle on the back side is going away. In its place, there will be 50 new designs. (George Washington is staying on the “heads” side.)

Each of the 50 new designs honors a state. Each year for 10 years, five new quarters will be made. States will be honored in the order they joined the United States.

The first new quarters have already come out. You may have seen them by now. They honor the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. They were the first five states to join the United States. So they were the first of the 50 states to be honored with new quarters. You’ll get to see the last five state quarters in 2008.

Kids love the idea. “It’s nice to have a change,” says Shannon Vinson, from Baltimore, Maryland. “I’ll collect all 50 for show-and-tell.”

That’s just what the U.S. government wants. Quarters are made for just a few cents. But they are worth 25 cents when you use them. If people keep the coins instead of spending them, the government will get to keep the difference. It could add up to more than \$5 billion. Not exactly small change!

### The First States

Below is a list of the first 10 states to join the U.S. Is your state one of them? If not, find out when your state became a state. And start watching your change. You might be holding a quarter with your state’s special picture on it.



The First 10 States	When Each Became a State
Delaware	December 7, 1787
Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787
New Jersey	December 18, 1787
Georgia	January 2, 1788
Connecticut	January 9, 1788
Massachusetts	February 6, 1788
Maryland	April 28, 1788
South Carolina	May 23, 1788
New Hampshire	June 21, 1788
Virginia	June 25, 1788

Please go on to  
the next page.



Choose the **BEST** answer for each multiple-choice question. Fill in the bubbles next to your answer choices for questions 51 through 55.

51. The first sentence states, “The change in your pocket is changing.” In which sentence below does the word change have the same meaning?

- ☐ A. Do not change your shoes until we leave.
- ☐ B. Having a puppy in the house is quite a change.
- ☐ C. She paid for the ice cream with a handful of change.
- ☐ D. You should change your clothes before going out.

52. What do the pictures in the article show?

- ☐ A. the designs that kids like best
- ☐ B. the first quarter designs that were made
- ☐ C. the designs that coin collectors like best
- ☐ D. the quarters that will be made in 2008

53. According to the pictures, which states’ new quarter designs include a map of the state?

- ☐ A. Georgia and Pennsylvania
- ☐ B. New Jersey and Pennsylvania
- ☐ C. Georgia and Connecticut
- ☐ D. Connecticut and New Jersey

54. The MAIN purpose of the chart is to show

- ☐ A. how each new quarter is going to look.
- ☐ B. how many of each new quarter are being made.
- ☐ C. why each new design will honor a state.
- ☐ D. the order in which the first 10 new quarters were made.

55. Where would someone look to figure out which state designs will be on new quarters in 2008?

- ☐ A. on a map that shows all 50 United States
- ☐ B. in a book with pictures of old United States coins
- ☐ C. in a dictionary that gives the meaning of the word “design”
- ☐ D. on a chart that shows when all 50 states joined the United States

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the next page.



Read this story about a dog named Tornado who has a big problem. Then answer the questions that follow.

## Carey's Turtle

by Betsy Byars

As I recall it, the turtle belonged to a girl named Carey, and it was about the size of a silver dollar.

My sister, Emma Lou, was looking after the turtle, and I mean she was particular about it—gave it fresh water every day whether the turtle wanted it or not, and wouldn't let any of us so much as near it.

One nice sunny day Emma Lou changed the water as usual and put the bowl out on the porch so the turtle could get some sun.

An hour went by. When Emma Lou went out again, the turtle was gone. You never heard such carrying on.

"Who took Carey's turtle? Mama, somebody stole Carey's turtle!"

I expect you could have heard her all over the county.

My brother and I swore up and down we hadn't done it, but Emma Lou didn't believe us.

"Mama, make them tell me what they did with Carey's turtle. I know they stole Carey's turtle."

My mother had come out to referee, and was giving my brother and me a little talking—to about playing jokes on people, when I looked over and saw Tornado.

Tornado was sitting by the steps, and he had a look on his face like something was wrong.

I went over to him, and I noticed that his mouth wasn't closed all the way. I pulled up his lip and saw a turtle foot.

I closed the lip back up quick as I could, because I didn't know whether the turtle was alive or dead, but my brother had already seen it too and said, "The turtle's in Tornado's mouth. I saw its foot." He was glad to be innocent for once.

I knew right away what had happened. Tornado had come around the house, seen the nice bowl of water, leaned down for a drink, and ended up with a mouthful of turtle.

Emma Lou came over and held out her hand. "Tornado, give me Carey's turtle. And that turtle better be all right or you'll be sorry."

Tornado just sat there, looking more troubled than ever.

"Tornado, I mean it. Give me that turtle!"

Tornado didn't move.

"Tornado, if you don't give me that turtle right this minute—"

I didn't let her finish. I said in my father's voice, "Drop it!"

Tornado opened his mouth, and the turtle dropped into Emma Lou's hand. That turtle was good as new.

As soon as he dropped the turtle, Tornado went wild. He started running around the yard and around the barn and around the house. Sitting there for an hour with a turtle in his mouth and not knowing what to do with it must have been the worst thing that could happen to a dog. The only thing to do was run it off.

Please go on to  
the next page.



Well, it was catching. I started running along with him. Tornado would run around the tree one way and I'd run the other, and when we would almost bump into each other, it would make us run some more.

I don't know how long we kept it up, but finally we did bump into each other and just fell down on the ground.

"Good dog," I said when I got my breath back. "Good dog?" Emma Lou said from the porch. "For lapping up Carey's turtle?" "For keeping it safe," I reminded her. "Oh, all right," she admitted. "Good dog."

**Choose the BEST answer for each multiple-choice question. Fill in the bubbles next to your answer choices for questions 56 through 66.**

56. Why is Emma Lou MOST LIKELY taking care of the turtle?

- ☐ A. She likes turtles.
- ☐ B. She is doing a favor for Carey.
- ☐ C. She wants to play a joke on Tornado.
- ☐ D. She is using the turtle for a science project.

57. In paragraph 2, Emma Lou is particular about taking care of the turtle. Which word means the SAME as particular?

- ☐ A. selfish
- ☐ B. forgetful
- ☐ C. careful
- ☐ D. upset

58. Why does Emma Lou put the turtle on the porch?

- ☐ A. to keep it safe
- ☐ B. to play with it
- ☐ C. so it can get sun
- ☐ D. so it can get fresh air

59. When does the problem in this story start?

- ☐ A. when Emma Lou leaves the turtle alone on the porch
- ☐ B. when Emma Lou's brother plays a trick on Tornado
- ☐ C. when Mama scolds the boys for taking the turtle
- ☐ D. when Tornado runs around the house and the yard

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the next page.**





60. How does Tornado MOST LIKELY end up with the turtle in his mouth?

- ☐ A. He tries to eat the turtle.
- ☐ B. He drinks the turtle out of its bowl.
- ☐ C. He tries to play with the turtle.
- ☐ D. He brings the turtle to Emma Lou.

61. Paragraph 20 states, "That turtle was good as new." This sentence means that the turtle looked

- ☐ A. much smaller.
- ☐ B. like it was frightened.
- ☐ C. the same as usual.
- ☐ D. like it was very young.

62. Paragraph 21 states, "As soon as he dropped the turtle, Tornado went wild." In which sentence does the word wild have the same meaning?

- ☐ A. The sign was painted wild colors such as orange and purple.
- ☐ B. We saw some wild animals when we went to the zoo.
- ☐ C. It was a wild throw, so the player could not catch it.
- ☐ D. The crowd was wild with joy when the home team scored.

63. At the end of the story, Emma Lou says, "Oh, all right" because she

- ☐ A. is afraid Tornado will take the turtle again.
- ☐ B. realizes Tornado did not hurt the turtle.
- ☐ C. is sorry she blamed her brothers for stealing the turtle.
- ☐ D. wishes her brothers had helped rescue the turtle.

Please go on to  
the next page.



64. What lesson does Emma Lou learn in this story?
- ☐ A. It is not always somebody else's fault when things go wrong.
  - ☐ B. A dog will always get into trouble when left alone.
  - ☐ C. A child should always ask for help when needed.
  - ☐ D. It is not always wise to do favors for friends.

65. The BEST new title for this story would be
- ☐ A. "A Silver-Dollar Turtle."
  - ☐ B. "Tornado Plays a Joke."
  - ☐ C. "The Missing Turtle."
  - ☐ D. "Tornado Goes Wild."

66. What kind of story is this?
- ☐ A. a biography
  - ☐ B. a story about magical animals
  - ☐ C. a folktale
  - ☐ D. a story about everyday life

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the next page.**



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# Mathematics

## Session 1 (Calculator)

This test session includes multiple-choice questions and a question for which you must show your work or write out your answer. You may use a calculator during this part of the test.

Choose the BEST answer for each multiple-choice question. Fill in the bubbles next to your answer choices for questions 1 through 24.

1. Each student in a class was asked to choose a color. The chart below shows the colors the students chose.

Color	Number of Students
Red	6
Blue	5
Yellow	9
Purple	2
Green	7

Which color was chosen most often?

- ☐ A. Blue
- ☐ B. Yellow
- ☐ C. Purple
- ☐ D. Green

2. Kelly has the coins shown below.



How much money does she have?

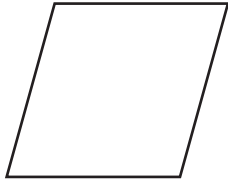
- ☐ A. 9¢
- ☐ B. 49¢
- ☐ C. 67¢
- ☐ D. 85¢

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the next page.

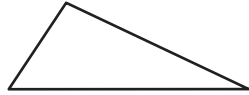


3. Which figure has sides that are all the same length?

☐ A.



☐ B.



☐ C.



☐ D.



4. Nancy has 15 blocks. She needs 23 blocks. Which number sentence should be used to find out how many more blocks Nancy needs?

☐ A.  $15 + \square = 23$

☐ B.  $23 + 15 = \square$

☐ C.  $\square = 15 + 23$

☐ D.  $15 = \square + 23$

5. Carolyn is 4 feet 5 inches tall. How many inches tall is Carolyn?

☐ A. 43 inches

☐ B. 45 inches

☐ C. 53 inches

☐ D. 55 inches

6. The number of riddles Mr. Rosa's students wrote each month follow a pattern. The chart below shows how many riddles they wrote each month.

Month	January	February	March	April
Number of Riddles	43	41	39	37

What is the rule for the pattern?

☐ A. Subtract 3.

☐ B. Add 7.

☐ C. Subtract 2.

☐ D. Add 3.

Please go on to  
the next page.



7. Joanne scored seven thousand twenty-eight points while playing Math Mania. Which number shows another way to write her points?

☐ A. 728

☐ B. 7028

☐ C. 7208

☐ D. 7280

8. Mrs. June's class has 12 girls and 8 boys. Which number sentence can be used to find how many more girls than boys are in her class?

☐ A.  $12 + 8 = \square$

☐ B.  $12 - 8 = \square$

☐ C.  $12 \times 8 = \square$

☐ D.  $12 \div 8 = \square$

9. This week, the greatest number of library books was checked out on Monday. The fewest number of library books was checked out on Friday. Which chart could show the number of library books checked out each day this week?

☐ A.

Day	Library Books
Monday	45
Tuesday	40
Wednesday	37
Thursday	22
Friday	20

☐ B.

Day	Library Books
Monday	52
Tuesday	47
Wednesday	31
Thursday	20
Friday	27

☐ C.

Day	Library Books
Monday	20
Tuesday	27
Wednesday	44
Thursday	38
Friday	51

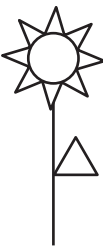
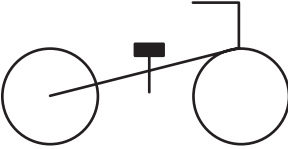
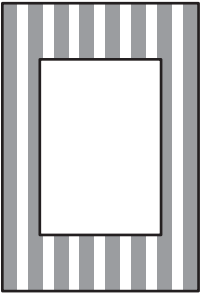

☐ D.

Day	Library Books
Monday	47
Tuesday	30
Wednesday	24
Thursday	35
Friday	47

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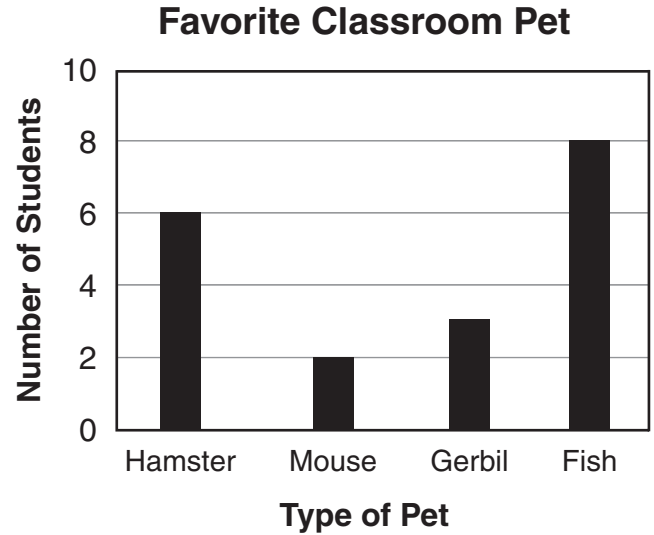
10. Which picture has a line of symmetry?

- ☐ A. 
- ☐ B. 
- ☐ C. 
- ☐ D. 

11. Which is the BEST estimate of the height of a door to a house?

- ☐ A. 7 inches
- ☐ B. 7 feet
- ☐ C. 30 inches
- ☐ D. 30 feet

12. Calvin asked his friends which classroom pet was their favorite. His results are shown in the graph below.



Which pet did Calvin's friends choose the FEWEST times?

- ☐ A. hamster
- ☐ B. mouse
- ☐ C. gerbil
- ☐ D. fish

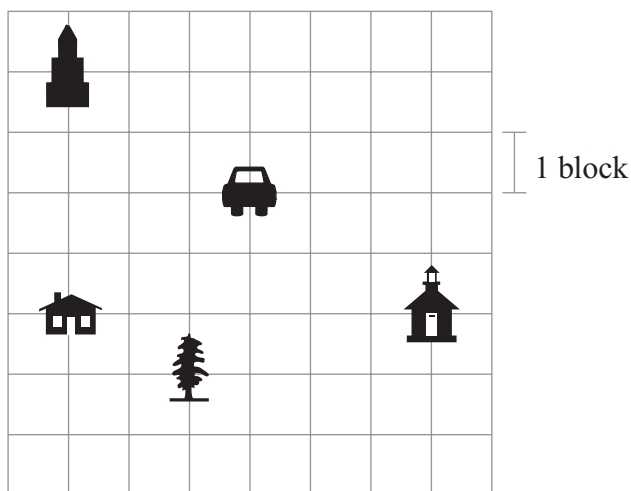
13. Which pattern follows the rule "Add 7"?

- ☐ A. 7, 17, 27, 37
- ☐ B. 28, 21, 14, 7
- ☐ C. 1, 7, 14, 27
- ☐ D. 2, 9, 16, 23

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the next page.



14. Look at this grid.



The car drives 3 blocks to the left and 2 blocks down. At which place is the car now?

- ☐ A.
- ☐ B.
- ☐ C.
- ☐ D.

15. Tina wants to know how many minutes a day third-grade students usually read. Which group would be BEST for her to ask?

- ☐ A. her third-grade friends at school
- ☐ B. her friends at the library
- ☐ C. all of the students at her school
- ☐ D. the third-grade students at her school

16. There were 25 cakes at the bake sale. There are 8 cakes left. Which number sentence should be used to find how many cakes were sold?

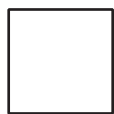
- ☐ A.  $\square - 8 = 25$
- ☐ B.  $8 = \square - 25$
- ☐ C.  $25 = 8 - \square$
- ☐ D.  $25 - \square = 8$

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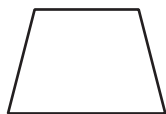




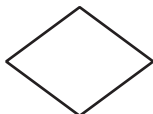
17. Mr. King asked his students to draw a square. Three students' drawings are shown below.



Adam



Betsy



Carol

Who has a correct drawing?

- ☐ A. Adam
- ☐ B. Adam and Betsy
- ☐ C. Adam and Carol
- ☐ D. Adam, Betsy, and Carol

18. Which picture shows  $18 \div 3$ ?

- ☐ A.
- ☐ B.
- ☐ C.
- ☐ D.

19. The chart below shows the number of carrots that were planted in rows in a garden.

Number of Rows	Number of Carrots
1	6
2	12
3	18
4	24

The number of carrots planted in the rows follow a pattern. What is the rule for the pattern?

- ☐ A. Add 4.
- ☐ B. Subtract 4.
- ☐ C. Add 6.
- ☐ D. Multiply by 2.

20. Which unit would be BEST to use to find how much a juice glass holds?

- ☐ A. a cup
- ☐ B. a gallon
- ☐ C. a pint
- ☐ D. a quart

Please go on to  
the next page.



21. Each month, Ms. Clark's class read more books than the month before. Which chart could show the number of books her class read?

☐ A.

Month	Books Read
February	27
March	35
April	31
May	44

☐ B.

Month	Books Read
February	39
March	32
April	27
May	25

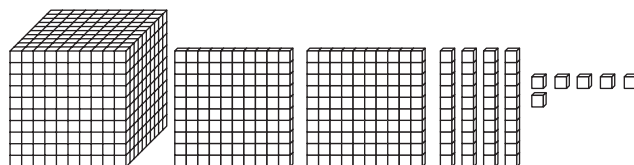
☐ C.

Month	Books Read
February	22
March	27
April	36
May	41

☐ D.

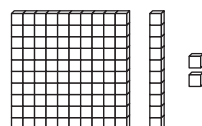
Month	Books Read
February	30
March	30
April	35
May	47

22. Joyce has the base-ten blocks shown below.

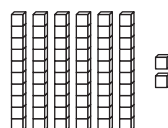


She wants to make the number 1359. Which additional blocks does Joyce need?

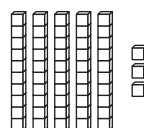
☐ A.



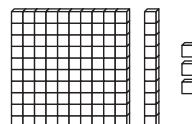
☐ B.



☐ C.



☐ D.



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23. Mariana recorded the height of her plant in the chart shown below every week for five weeks.

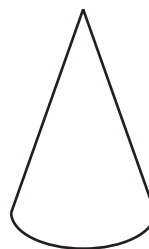
Date	Height of Plant
September 1	3 cm
September 8	7 cm
September 15	14 cm
September 22	20 cm
September 29	23 cm

During which time period did Mariana's plant grow the most?

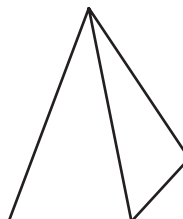
- ☐ A. between September 1 and September 8
- ☐ B. between September 8 and September 15
- ☐ C. between September 15 and September 22
- ☐ D. between September 22 and September 29

24. Which shape is a pyramid?

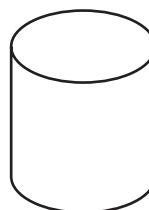
☐ A.



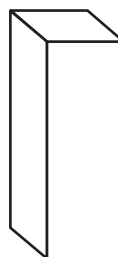
☐ B.



☐ C.



☐ D.



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Write out your answer to question 25 in the box below.

25. Dan asked his friends to name their favorite school subject. The list below shows what they said.

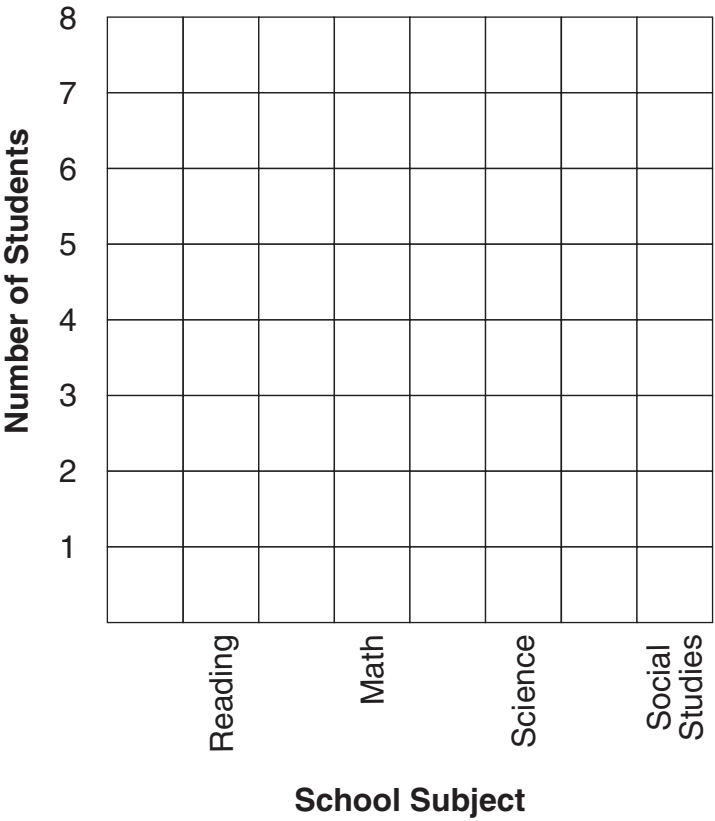
reading	math	science	math
social studies	reading	math	science
reading	math	math	reading

a. How many votes did each subject receive?

\_\_\_\_\_ reading    \_\_\_\_\_ math    \_\_\_\_\_ science    \_\_\_\_\_ social studies

b. On the grid below, make a bar graph showing the favorite school subjects. Be sure to include a title and labels. For your labels, use

R for reading,  
M for math,  
S for science, and  
SS for social studies.



c. What subject was named most often? \_\_\_\_\_

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# Mathematics

## Session 2A (Calculator)









This test session includes multiple-choice questions. You may use a calculator during this part of the test.

Choose the BEST answer for each multiple-choice question. Fill in the bubbles next to your answer choices for questions 26 through 30.

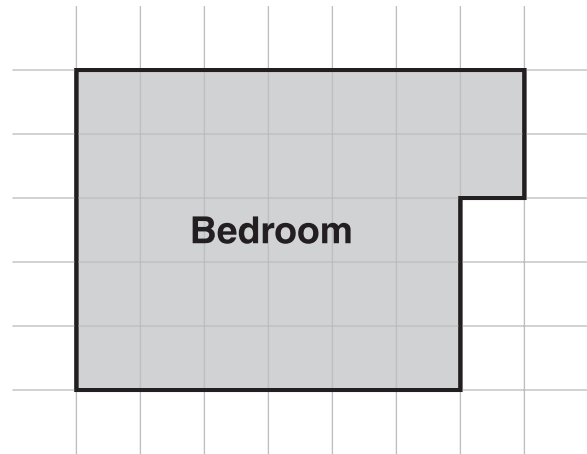
26. Kimberly is making this pattern with shapes.



What are the next two shapes in Kimberly's pattern?

- ☐ A.  
- ☐ B.  
- ☐ C.  
- ☐ D.  

27. This map shows Kim's bedroom.



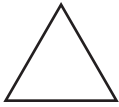
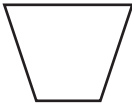
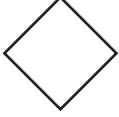
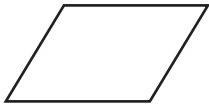
What is the area of Kim's bedroom?

- ☐ A. 23 square units
- ☐ B. 24 square units
- ☐ C. 30 square units
- ☐ D. 32 square units

Please go on to  
the next page.



28. Which shape has right angles?

- ☐ A. 
- ☐ B. 
- ☐ C. 
- ☐ D. 

29. There are exactly 3 weeks until Richard’s birthday. How many days are there until his birthday?

- ☐ A. 7 days
- ☐ B. 15 days
- ☐ C. 21 days
- ☐ D. 30 days

30. Sue asked her friends if they like soccer. Their answers are shown below.

yes	no	no	yes
yes	yes	yes	no
no	no	yes	yes

Sue made this tally chart to show the answers.

Do you like soccer?	
Yes	
No	

Which tallies correctly complete her chart?

- ☐ A. |||||
- ☐ B. |||||
- ☐ C. |||||
- ☐ D. ||||| ||

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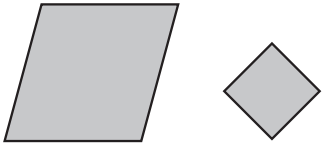
# Mathematics


## Session 2B (No Calculator)


This test session includes multiple-choice questions. You may NOT use a calculator during this part of the test.


Choose the BEST answer for each multiple-choice question. Fill in the bubbles next to your answer choices for questions 35 through 39.

35. Which pair of figures have the same shape, but different sizes?

☐ A. 

☐ B. 

☐ C. 

☐ D. 

36. James put his pictures in a notebook. He put 4 pictures on each of 5 pages. How many pictures did he put in the notebook?

- ☐ A. 9 pictures
- ☐ B. 20 pictures
- ☐ C. 25 pictures
- ☐ D. 45 pictures

37. Which symbol makes the problem correct?

$$6 + 3 \square 12 - 4$$

- ☐ A.  $<$
- ☐ B.  $>$
- ☐ C.  $=$

Please go on to  
the next page.



38. On the first day of the book sale, 76 books were sold. On the second day, 84 books were sold. How many more books need to be sold to reach a total of 250 books?

- ☐ A. 90 books
- ☐ B. 110 books
- ☐ C. 160 books
- ☐ D. 410 books

39. Sam solved this problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ - 16 \\ \hline 64 \end{array}$$

Which addition problem could he use to check his answer?

- ☐ A.  $\begin{array}{r} 80 \\ + 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$
- ☐ B.  $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ + 80 \\ \hline \end{array}$
- ☐ C.  $\begin{array}{r} 16 \\ + 64 \\ \hline \end{array}$
- ☐ D.  $\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ + 80 \\ \hline \end{array}$

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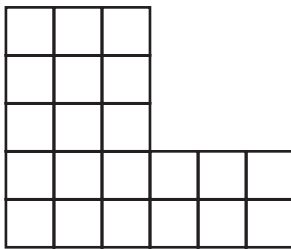
# Mathematics


## Session 3 (No Calculator)

This test session includes multiple-choice questions and questions for which you must show your work or write out your answer. You may NOT use a calculator during this part of the test.

Choose the BEST answer for each multiple-choice question. Fill in the bubbles next to your answer choices for questions 44 through 64.

44. The shape of Tom's garden is shown below.

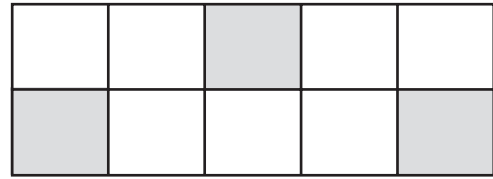


 = 1 square foot

What is the area of Tom's garden?

- ☐ A. 12 square feet
  - ☐ B. 15 square feet
  - ☐ C. 21 square feet
  - ☐ D. 30 square feet
45. Lee is thinking of two even numbers. Which two numbers could they be?
- ☐ A. 12 and 27
  - ☐ B. 21 and 43
  - ☐ C. 24 and 30
  - ☐ D. 33 and 44

46. The design below is made from tiles.



Which decimal shows the shaded part of the tiles?

- ☐ A. 0.03
- ☐ B. 0.07
- ☐ C. 0.3
- ☐ D. 0.7

Please go on to  
the next page.



47. Chris is solving this problem.

$34 = 11 + \square$

What number belongs in the box?

- ☐ A. 13
- ☐ B. 23
- ☐ C. 25
- ☐ D. 45

48. The chart below shows the number of marbles sold in small and large bags at the toy store.

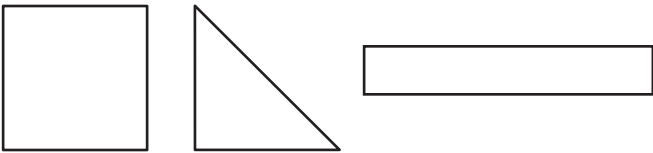
Marble Bags

Size of Bags	Number of Marbles
Small	5
Large	8

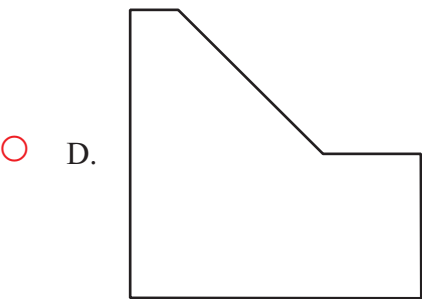
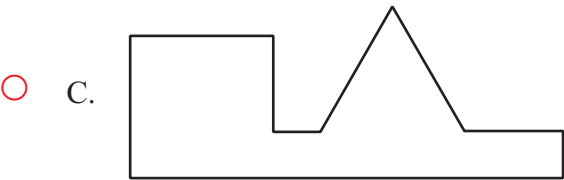
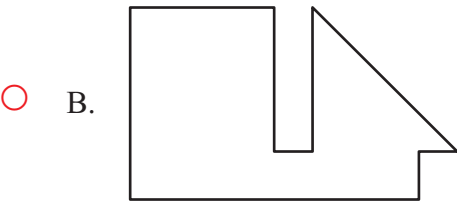
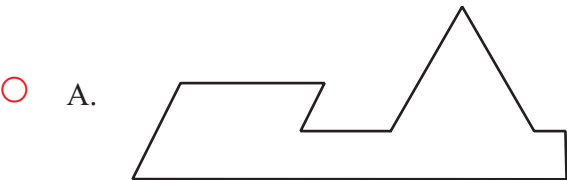
How many MORE marbles are there in 2 small bags than in 1 large bag?

- ☐ A. 2
- ☐ B. 3
- ☐ C. 13
- ☐ D. 18

49. Cassie has the three blocks shown below.

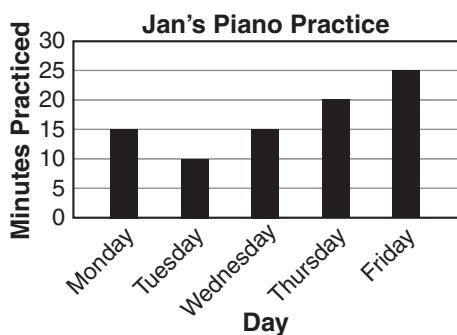


Which figure can Cassie make using all three of her blocks?

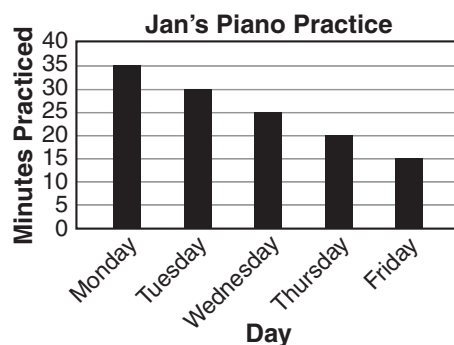


50. Jan practiced piano for 15 minutes on Monday. On each following day, she practiced for 5 more minutes than she did the day before. Which graph correctly shows how many minutes Jan practiced each day?

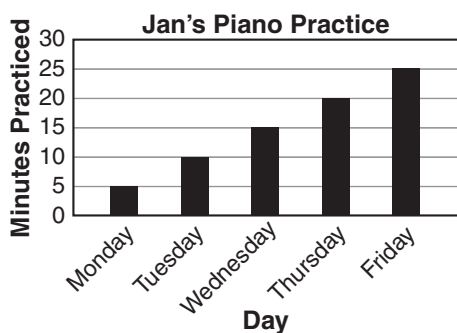
☐ A.



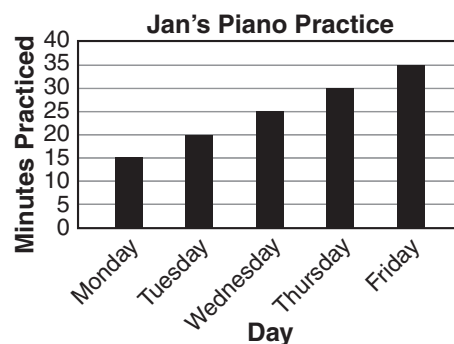
☐ C.



☐ B.



☐ D.



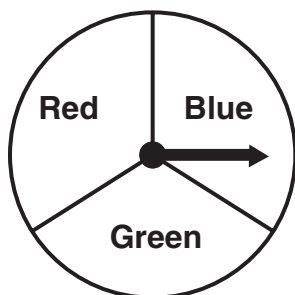
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the next page.



51. A classroom had 27 picture books. Then 3 students each brought in 5 more picture books. How many picture books are there now?

☐ A. 32  
☐ B. 35  
☐ C. 37  
☐ D. 42

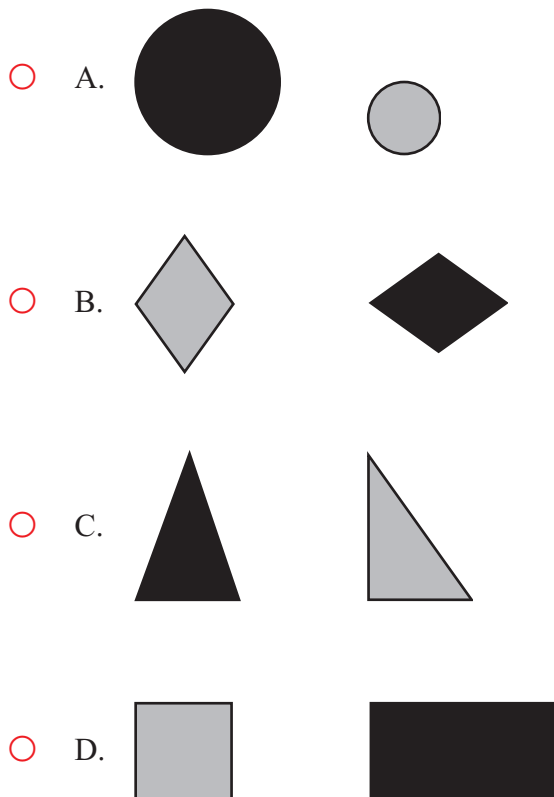
52. Carmen used the spinner shown below.



What is the chance that the arrow will stop on yellow?

☐ A. impossible  
☐ B. unlikely  
☐ C. very likely  
☐ D. certain

53. Which two figures are the same size and shape?



54. Curt is solving this problem.

$$\square - 18 = 23$$

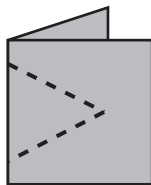
What number belongs in the box?

☐ A. 5  
☐ B. 15  
☐ C. 35  
☐ D. 41

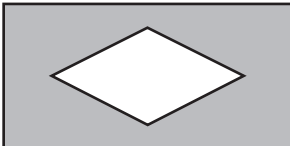
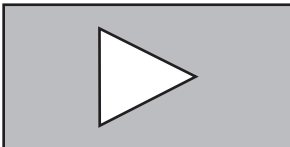
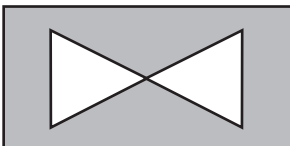
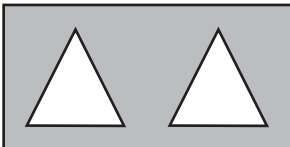
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the next page.



55. Karen folded the piece of paper shown below in half and cut it on the dotted line.



What did Karen's paper look like when she unfolded it?

- ☐ A. 
- ☐ B. 
- ☐ C. 
- ☐ D. 

56. Jamie went shopping. She went to the stores in the order shown below.

pet store

grocery store

shoe store

clothing store

dollar store

Which store did Jamie go to THIRD?

- ☐ A. clothing store
- ☐ B. shoe store
- ☐ C. dollar store
- ☐ D. grocery store

57. Look at the clock shown below.



What time is shown on the clock?

- ☐ A. 1:11
- ☐ B. 1:51
- ☐ C. 2:11
- ☐ D. 2:51

Please go on to  
the next page.





58. The chart below shows how many lunches were bought in two weeks.

**Lunches Bought**

Week	Number of Lunches
Week 1	185
Week 2	221

Which is the BEST estimate of the number of lunches bought during these two weeks?

- ☐ A. 200
- ☐ B. 300
- ☐ C. 400
- ☐ D. 500

59. Jessica is solving this problem.

$$35 - \square = 12$$

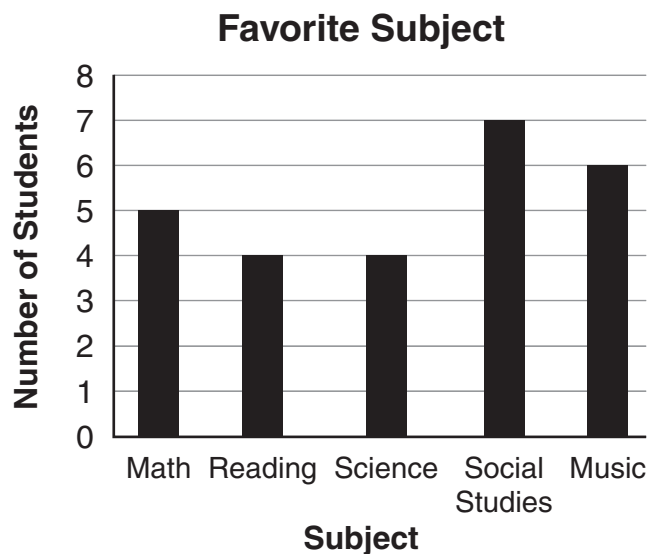
What number belongs in the box?

- ☐ A. 13
- ☐ B. 17
- ☐ C. 23
- ☐ D. 47

60. There are 15 children in a class. There are 5 teams. Each team has the same number of children. Which number sentence can be used to find how many children are on each team?

- ☐ A.  $15 + 5 = \square$
- ☐ B.  $15 - 5 = \square$
- ☐ C.  $15 \times 5 = \square$
- ☐ D.  $15 \div 5 = \square$

61. Mrs. Lee made the graph below to show her students' favorite subjects.



How many MORE students chose Social Studies than Reading?

- ☐ A. 1
- ☐ B. 2
- ☐ C. 3
- ☐ D. 4

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the next page.



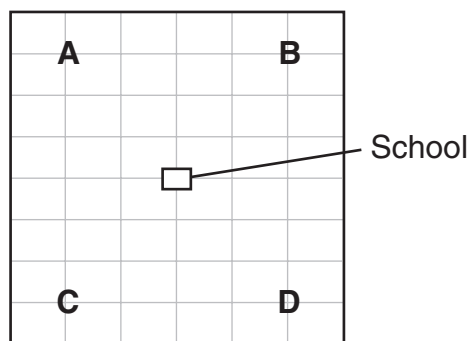
62. Mary saw the temperature. She decided she should wear a light jacket instead of her winter coat. Which temperature is MOST LIKELY the one she saw?

- ☐ A. 15°F
- ☐ B. 30°F
- ☐ C. 55°F
- ☐ D. 85°F

63. Martin wants to know which sports are the favorites of students in his school. Which group would be BEST for him to ask?

- ☐ A. students waiting at the bus stop before school
- ☐ B. members of his school's baseball team
- ☐ C. students playing basketball during recess
- ☐ D. students from each class in his school

64. Monique walks 2 blocks left and then 3 blocks down to get to school.



Where does Monique start walking?

- ☐ A. A
- ☐ B. B
- ☐ C. C
- ☐ D. D

Please go on to  
the next page.



■ ■ ■  
**Write out your answers to questions 65 and 66 in the boxes below.**

65. Multiply:

$$6 \times 4$$

**Work Space**

65.

66. Subtract:

$$\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ - 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

**Work Space**

66.

**Please go on to  
the next page.**



**Write out your answer to question 67 in the box below.**

67. Divide:

$$14 \div 2$$

**Work Space**

67.

**Please go on to  
the next page.**



Write out your answer to question 68 in the box below.

68. The poster shown below lists the prices of supplies at the school store.

School Store	
pencil .....	\$0.15
pen .....	\$0.70
notebook .....	\$1.85
water bottle .....	\$2.00

a. Erin had \$4.00. She bought 1 pen and 1 notebook. How much money did Erin spend? Show or explain how you found your answer.

b. How much money does Erin have left from her \$4.00? Show or explain how you found your answer.

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# Acknowledgments

**Measured Progress and Montana’s Office of Public Instruction wish to acknowledge and credit the following authors and publishers for use of their work in the Montana Comprehensive Assessment System—2007.**

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